## THER ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.

DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE

AN MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC.

Another Decline and a Panic in the

SAR PASSAGES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

tton Market,

terday a day, the morning. ten days, s

nail steamship Baltic, Captain her wharf at six o'clock yeshe left Liverpool on Wedneshalf-past ten o'clock in the berefore, made the passage in nd thirty minutes. stract from the log of the Baltic, by be seen that on one day she

AR BALTIC.

J, May 14th, discharged the uraday, 11:50 A. M., Fastnet three miles.

cral very short passages

y. We annex a list of

April 9 days 21 % hours.
April 10 " 18 "
May 10 " 19 5 "
May 10 " 17 "
May 10 " 17 "
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v the Africa.

papers and news.

to Mr. Canning, the

Liverpool cotton mar-

for public securities

e closed in Paris on

35c.; and the Three

ARE PER STEAMSHIP BALTIC.

made from Liverpool to

made 3354

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R C Root.
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Mr Konig.
Mr Compte.
Wr Norria.
C Graham.
Io Balti

We are under ourser of the Ba There was a just The market was exceedingly steady Consols in Lorden on Tassday, the 13th inst., were 971 a 974.

The French F Monday, the 12th per Cents at 50f. There was no classes to

Accounts from labor to the 3d inst., convey a hope that the mile any hourse tion in the country was about substant, in presquence of the Duke of Terceira a registron, and the appointment of Marshal Saldanha as Prime Minister, with the Barons Da Mura, De Francos, and Meranchinal for the War, Navy, and Finance departments. The ministry was not deemed likely favor of an administration of which Count Savacdie, Viscount Vanderia, and M. Carvalie should form a part, on account of the respectability of

There has been a large robbery of California gold in London. (See particulars in another co-The news from the continent is unimportant.

The Berlin Parliament was prorogued on the 9th inst. The President, on behalf of the King, alluded in torms of gratification to the good understanding existing between the Chambers and the government, and thanked hem for their patriotic exer-Count Bille Brahe ias been appointed to the Pre-

sidency of the Schlewig-Holstein and Denmark The steamship Aperica, from Boston, arrived at

Liverpool on the 12h instant.
it was rumord that intelligence had been receiv-

ad of the death the King of Naples from dropsy, but the statement could not be traced to rest upon any solid foudation. The Paris Joniteur publishes a decree of the Pre-

sident of the French republic, appointing General Pellacier Gormor General of Algeria ad interim, in place of Gerral D'Hautpoul, waose mission is ter-M. Dupa has been re-elected President of the

French Asembly for the next three months, by a great merity. General Bedeau was elected Vice

constituenal plan for abrogating the electoral law of May, which it regards as the standard around which te party of order must raily. The revision of the enstitution and the fusion question were the only teles of discussion.

The ucen leabells, of Spain, has had the mis fortur to break her leg, in descending from her

Th elect is telegrap's from York S Liverpool made the t nouncement, on the 13th great match race run on instat, rein tantiny :-

TRIPS DAY.
TRIROGRAPH.)
THIOUSAND OUTFRAS.

cogresses favorably. The the 13th inst.; and the escapts at the dies restorday, independently of the amount taken in son tickets, were £1,597. The total amount of foreign packages received was

The Pope, who questioned the right of the Spanish government to sell their own church lands, has signed a concorder which makes those

Viscount Melbourne was in such a precarious state of health, that but slight hopes were enter-

tained of his ultimate recovery.

Lady Franklin's ressel, the Prince Albert, wa to sail for the Arctic regions on or about the 15th

LONDON, May 13, 1851. The Great London Exhibition—Description of the Departments—Distinguished Individuals—The English Ministry-Protection-Girardin's Charges against Changarnier and Cavaignac-Theatrical,

Truly the Exhibition is a marvellous exposition of civilization. The opening scene was glorious in its assemblage of intellect, grace, beauty, elegance, and the gorgeous masses of masterpieces of art; and now, after the lapse of several days' careful examination and critical investigation, I must candidly confess that there are gems of surpassing merit so lavishly spread forth, that the combination surpasses the most extravagant dreams of the imagination. There is a refreshing charm in wandering beside the crystal fountain—the fragrant exetics, the balmy air, kisses the check; and eye and ear are captivated with sights and sounds redolent of poetry and music. And to-day, especially, was one of those exquisite days which force even the most reluctant abroad. The sun above was uncloudedthe wind whispering words of spring and flowers— you enter the aereal palace, and above your head waves the ancient elm, stamped with the impress of generations. The transept is before you, rising aloft until it seems to kiss the blue firmament; and under its ample canopy are groups of statuary, crimson covered seats, fragrant exotics, soothing fountains; and then, such leveliness of form and feature, framed and set off in graceful garniture. that one is seized with deep emotion, and recalls the fervid dreams of youth, when first he pondered over the tales of the genii. My previous letter conveyed an outline of the inaugurating ceremony, and the disposition of the various products there

over the tales of the genii. My previous letter conveyed an outline of the inaugurating ceremony, and the disposition of the various products there exposed.

The few days that have classed have been diligently improved by those contributors who were unable to complete their arrangements by the prescribed day; and even yet Kussis is almost a blank, save a few exquisite vases, and specimens of arms and armor from the Caucaus—a power stronger than the Autocrat's, chains in its frozen fetters the products of Northern Europe. America, of all foreign nations, may boast of having furnished within the time, the most complete branch of the exhibition. It is signalized for the perfect order and classification which prevail, and is only open to one objection, namely, that, with the abundant stores so profusely scattered throughout the wide-spread regions of the republic, embracing every soil and clime, the specimens of art and nature were so limited. There is yet time to rectify the omission, and relieve the American department from this reproach. France has yet much to perform, though, even now, one is fascinated with the bijouterie—diamonds, brocades, ribbons, Scripture paintings, and porcelain so lavishly displayed. One wreath of diamonds, valuadat many thousands, draws many a female eye; but the diamond yet excellence is the famous Koh-i-noor—the Mountain of Light. It is placed on an iron pedistal, near the transept. It is covered by a small glass shade, and the shade is covered with a lofty eage of golden colored bars, while a policeman stands soutinel to guard the precious gem. The great value of this diamond demanded extraordinary precautions, and those were secured by introducing mechanism within the pedestal, whereby, should any one seize the bars of the cage to free them open, the Koh-i-noor would instantly disappear, sinking down into the metal shadt.

It is absolutely impossible to convey even a brief sketch of the many articles of surpassing worth which strew your path on every side, though each country exhib

simile the ingenious productions of Drosden, Berlis, Saxony, Wurtumberg and Baden—specimens of
stained glass, of rare merit, colored glass oblets, vases and urps, and those decorative gornaments for which the Zollverein are renowned.
The meerschaum of Germany has not been omitted,
and samples are shown evincing the ingeauity of
the artists. In meerschaums alone there must be
many hundreds in the rows of cases. Some of them
are superb pipes, and are lavishly and expensively
ornamented. I have been agreeably disappointed
with respect to the crowds I anticipated. It is true
that from the galleries you may look down upon
moving thomands ranging through the different
departments; but no pressure or imponvenience is
experienced, and thus you can estimate the hugo
proportions of the palace. Yesterday, especially,
being warm and balay, and such a rollof to the
past cold weather, drew forth an unusual mass of
visiters; yetnowhere was there the slightest stoppage visiters; yet no where was there the slightost stoppage or delay. Early in the day la Duchesse d'Orleans, the Comte de Paris, and la Duchesse de Orleans, the Comte de Paris, and la Duchesse de Nemours passed through the French department. They were received with profound respect. The lines opened, a rostege was formed, and the lifted hats saluted them. La Duchesse de Nemours is a very lovely woman, tall, rather thin, with marked features and a clear complexion. She wore a light white gause bonnet, very much spread in front. The old Duke of Wellington is a constant attendant; dressed in his little short cloak, he goes peering about and taking to himself. The Queen comes occasionally. She regrets, if macy, having excluded the exhibitors the first day, and now tries to make amends for a needless and af inci-

ant; drossed in his little short closk, he goes peering about and taking to himself. The Queen comes occasionally. She regrets, I fancy, having excluded the exhibitors the first day, and now tries to make amends for a needless act of toolvillty. No one can explain why such apprehensives were felt about the peaceable inauguration. All sorts of rumors circulated, memacing every form of denger. Very many letters were sent to the Queen warningh ernot to attend. They were not delivered; but they influenced the coremonial; for instead of proceeding in state, she proceeded with but one pair of horses to her earriage. The procautions a gainst an descute or ricting are very formidable—police literally swarm about the building, and bodies of troops are kept on hand in the vicinity. A state ball was given the other evening, and then two thousand assembled on the occasion, including the cite of the English and foreign aristocracy. There are to be one or more leves and drawingrooms. An absurd incident took place at a previous leves. Lord Gough, the Itdian soldier, was there. It was intimated to him that the Queen wished to speak to him. He was brought forward; she held out her hand, which the old man took in his, instead of kissing. She was nettled with his stuppidity, and remarked aloud: "Is it possible any one can be so ignorant of ctiquette?" Talking of jough reminds me of another Indian general—Sir H. Smith, now deep in the Kaffir war. He did not stand high in India, though he made a masterly movement whench joined Sir H. Littler inface of a superior Sikh force, losing all his baggage. The Kaffir war will be to England what Algeria is to France—an insatiable devourer of blood and gold. The Kaffir sight well, and excel the whites in craft. They prove about the camps, and often shoot down men within a hundred yards of the sentry. An officer recently from the scene of operations, mentioned an aneschete to me, which will explain to you the character of the race. A quantity of cattle were guarded by sentries placed all round

at the summit of the wave until within the last year. The Times is unwilling to admit the cause of the decaying popularity of the cabinet; but in the saleons of the lefeorm Club the cause is openly diseased, and that is, the want of agricultural protection. It is ouriest to watch and listen to the language of country and seen his constituents. He is no longer the over condient and degrant dyrant of the room. He has had palpable and unmistakable evidence of decilining wealth and discontented constituents. He feels and confesses that the battle of the Corn laws must be fought again; and this time it is to be presumed that Irish members will remember that Irishad not being a manufacturing country, and can be fought again; and this time it is to be presumed that Irish members will remember that Irishad not being a manufacturing country, and can always the constituents. He feels and confesses that the battle of the Corn laws must be fought again; and this time it is to be presumed that Irish members will remember that Irish the sale that Irish members will remember that Irish m

Parts, May 8, 1851. Napoleon Demonstration-Dinners to the Soldiery-Louis Napoleon-Political Parties-Girardin's Charge against Changarnier and Cavaignac-More Bourbons in the Field-The Turkish Insur rection, &c., &c.

The service made in commemoration of the Emperor Napoleon's death, at the Church of the Invalides, created much sensation in the city, not precisely on account of its political bearing, but for the manifestation which took place after the ceremony terminated. It appears that when the President was leaving the hotel to return to the Elyseehe met, on his way to his carriage, about two hun dred persons belonging to the Society of the 10th Decembre, commanded by a M. Gallix. Every man of that party wore on his coat a tri-color rib bon, to which was hanging a medal, and all of them uttered the shout of Vive Napoleon! Though there was no echo to the unconstitutional cry among the crowd, Louis Napoleon went to M. Gallix, and shook hands with him ; then he marched in front of these Napoleonaires guard même and reviewed them. This fact was, of course, commented upon in several ways by the press of Paris; and I must say that the action of the President was considered as impolitic and out of season. Unfortunately for Louis Napoleon, the people who are around him, instead of giving him good advice, seem to exolte him to act against his own interests.

Another unpopular stop of the President is, the weekly dinner given every Thursday to the officers of the regiments now in garrison in Paris. Or Thursday last, the 7th regiment of artillery was invited at the Elysée, and this evening the chiefs of the Republican Guards, either of infantry or of cavalry, will be around the table of the President, and will drink his champagne. M. Garlier, the Prefect of Police, is one of the gnests, and no means will be spared to raise up cuthusiasm. A statesman of much wit, with whom I was speaking about those Waterloo, "our French guards dine, but never surrender!"

M. Leon Faucher, the present Minister of the

M. Leen Faucher, the present Minister of the litterior, has ordered the profects of the eighty-six departments of France to come to Paris. At a private meeting which took place in the Ministry of the Rue de tirenelle, he de reloped to them the place de compagne, which was to be followed to order to obtain the triumph of Louis Napoleon's cause. No means were to be spared to obtain a large number of votes in favor of the revision of the constitution, and the extension of the powers of the President. Thus, it is well understood that we are on the eve of having a very serious struggle; but I am afraid that this will prove more against than in favor of Louis Napoleon. The nephew of the Emperor is, in my opinion, a worn out man. He ought to put aside all personal ambition, and retire to private life after the four years of his rule is

It is said, in some quarters, that Louis Napoleon It is said, in some quarters, that Louis Napoleon will soon resume his journey through the departments, and will this time proceed to the southern departments, risiting Lyons, Grenoble, Avignon, Toufon, Marseilles, Nimes, Montpelier, and Bordeaux. At Toulon, he will review the French fleet, reviewed by him last year at Cherbourg. As a proof of this ramor, I will mention that our admiral M. Perceval Deschines, has received orders to said from Brees with all the mon-of-war under his command, to proceed to Cadix, Algiers, Rhodes, and then to Toulon, where he will wait for further orders. We shall see what will be the result of

Whilst the imperisines are thus doing all in their power to win the party, the socialists are at work; and without much talk, without any demonstration, they doily make a large number of prosclytes. Their incendiary pamphlets are seen and read everywhere, and I may say that they are written with cuming and address. Among the most impious and diabolical of these works, I will speak of a pretrailed tragody in five acts, entitled. The Death of Christ," a socialist play, which i the se phis ultra of folly, disguised under a vell of goodness. M. Navier Saurica is its author.

M. de Girardin, in his journal, La Prase, has made an attack against Generals Changarnier and Cavaignac, socialing them of having proposed, in 1818, to M. Ledru Rollin, to effect a landing in England, and to violate European peace. It will be remembered that M. de Girardin was then imprisoned, and kept in confinement for about a month, and the causes to which he attributes this violation of his freedom is that, knowing the plot of those two Generals, they used that way to force him to be siloot. It appears that M. Ledru Rollin refused to take the preposed step, and that this was the cause of the insurrection of June. I am sure that, being now in Great Britain, the ex-member of the Provisional government often regrets his refusal on that occasion. No doubt a landing in England would have been more popular than a silly affair like that of Risqueus tout in Beigium. No answer has yet been more popular than a silly affair like that of Risqueus tout in Beigium. No answer has yet been more popular than a silly affair like that of the will be removed by a steam engine. He never stope flonging, even when he is flogged.

The festival of the 4th of May has not met warmer enthusiasm in the provinces than in Paris. The reports which arrive here are all slike, which is to say, that, though the wanter was not as cloudy as it was in Paris, the population showed the greatest indifference for all the display made by the prefects and mayors, who were officially o

Fair, have come to France. Two thousand citizens of Berlin were present, on Tuesday last, at the performance at the Hippodrome. The circus of the Elysian fields is nightly invaded by Spaulards, and the Theatre Français by a large number of Rus-

abandoned the city. The season is over, and all the danseuses, dandies, sportsmen, lions, lorettes, milliners, dressmakers, and all the idle people, have taken leave of the capital. This may se called the "retreat of the ten thousand" on a

people, have taken leave of the capital. This may be called the "retreat of the ten thousand" on a large scale. There is no way to resist the strength of the torrent, the waters of which are rolling the ship of fashion towards London.

The era of railway pleasure trains has already begun. A company has been organized, by which, for the small and trifling amount of 160 francs, (\$20,) the Parisians are taken to London, who Dioppe and Boulogne, furnished with a ticket (going and returning) for the railways and steamers, a bedroom, meals, the pleasures and sights of the Exhibition, during an entire week. The undertakers of this speculation, who live at the Boulevard Montmartre, No. 17, have already published their prospectus in all the newspapers of Paris, and have posted their large bills on all the walls of the city. The first train will leave in a few days. Every thing is already propared—wagons, stages, steamers. The passengers have only to give themselves and luggage to the company, whose agents are ready to take care of men and things. Seven houses, well furnished in every style of comfort, have opened their doors for the guests of the company. An excellent cook has heated his four-news, and every travellor may cujoy the best dishes to be had in the great capital of England. Seven days in London for one bundred and fifty france! Is not that chasp? I san suce that this company will have more to do than has been anticepated; and I would advise all the Americans whose intention is covisit the grand Exhibition, to come first to Paris, and thence they may proceed to London on these trains de please.

The second anniversary day of the 4th of May, 1818, will take piace, the goar, on Sunday next. It will be remembered that the bed weather prevented one-half of the tanounced entertainments taking place; and, consequently, the Minister of the Interior has issued an ordinacee, which says that the regattas and illumination will be given on Sunday next. Though this is not precisely the same thing as it would have been on

it will be a sort of compensation to the unfortunate people belonging to the petit commerce of Paris, who have lost very much by the inclemency of the

Nows received from Belgium and the D-partment of the North amounce that the flood of the Escant is threatening to do much damage. From Tournay to Gaud, a space of about seventy-nine miles, the waters have covered the country, and much fear is entertained of the increase of their height.

The mystery of aerial navigation, according to a report made by a body of competent mon, is now solved, and will soon be rendered public. A Mr. Yates André, an ongineer well known in Paris, has found out a means to direct balloons, and his intention is to give an early exhibition of his process. This gentlemen has taken out a patent, and his secret will therefore be soon rendered public. I will

Yntes André, an ongineer well known in Paris, tas found out a means to direct balloons, and his in tention is to give an early exhibition of his process. This gentleman has taken out a patent, and his secret will therefore be soon rendered public. I will take the first opportunity of giving an account of the experiments made by the inventor.

A very curious theft was discovered on Sunday, during the minist, at the Tarcht du Planter. It appears that a cage containing a superb lion was broken open, and the animal carried away. On the tellowing morning the keeper of the garden traced the thieves to the shore of the Seine, near which a handkerthief stained with blood had been telf. This, perians, will lead the police on the track of these odd pupils of discrury.

The celebrated soldier Polowaski, who was 127 years old, and resided at the Hotel du lavalides, died on Sunday hast by an attack of indeense, which had turned into a pleuricy. The feneral of this man of four momerchies and two republies, were attended by a large number of people.

The amateurs of painting will hear with much pleasure that a new picture by the divine Rapacel, was discovered, a few weeks ago, in a small village of the Department de is Prome, near Orange. A counte bought it for 130 france (\$60), and having found out that he had made an excedent bargain, he teok his picture to Paris, where he will soon sell it on behalf of the poor of his village.

A Mr. licroen, architect, has proposed to the government to creet in the Champs Elycees, a rigantic structure, about like that of Hyde Park, in London, for an exhibition, to take place max year. A mational subscription is proposed for the purpose, which would cover the expense. Two millions of france are wanted for the accivement of the affair. It is said that about half of the sum is already subscribed.

Mr. Brewster, the talented American dentist of the offair, it is said that about half of the sum is already subscribed.

Mr. Prewster, the talented American dentist of the distinguished lord, and o

by the appearance on the table of an excellent souper chand, in which the cook of Mr. Phalen had displayed all his talents, and during which the champagne was freely drank to the health of the maitres de la maison. Then the dance was resumed, and continued till half-past three in the morning, when the guests retired, highly delighted with the amiable reception of Mr. and Mrs. Phalen.

The health of Mr. Rives is a great deal better, and his friends; in Washington and Virginia will learn with much pleasure that he will soon be able to resume his worthy representation of the United States in Paris.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

A Harkness, Chreinnati. John D. Willard, Troy.
L. M. Perkins, Paragusy. F. M. Rotch, New York, R. Garsed, Philadelphia. A. S. Robertson, do. Miss & Mr. N. Sullivan, N. Y. M. E. Slocomb, Boston. Russell Loring, Boston. J. R. T. John, Buffalo. Mr. A. F. Hirst, N. York. F. B. Duff, New York.

M. J. Kilby, Virginia. J. H. Watson, do. J. Schotton, Jr., New York. W. L. Luddards, Philada. R. C. Relgoit, Lancaster. J. J. Strader, Cincinnati. J. Strader, Cincinnati. J. Strader, Cincinnati. J. Strader, Cincinnati. C. D. Homans, Boston. R. C. Root, New York.

J. J. Strader, Cincinnali. J. B. Smith, U. S. Navy.
C. D. Homans, Boston. R. C. Root, New York.
A. J. Boyd. do. H. F. Lambard, do. G. W. Brolland. do. G. R. Draper, do. John Taylor, Descret. M. Giles, do. G. J. Krapt, New York. Jas. Martin, Jr., Philada. Dr. R. S. Heward, Columbia. A. M. Lawrence, New York.

A. Better from Vienna dated the Yth inst. says that a

Miss A. Odelheimer, do. F. R. Jourdan, Cincinnati. Miss A. Odelheimer, do.

Austria.

A letter from Vienna, dated the 7th inst, says that a courier serrived there on the previous day from London, with important despatches, which were delivered immediately to the Emperor. The English government has, it is said, notified its readiness to regard the admittance of all the Austrian provinces into the Germanic Confederation as a purely German question, provided the other German governments consent to regard it as such, and agree to the proposals of Austria. This, if true, is tautameunt to a withdrawal of the protest made a short time since by the English government.

A uniform system of weights and measures for the whole empire occupies the attention of the Chamber of Commerce at the present moment. Such a system would confer great benefits upon trade generally in Austria.

A letter from Vonice, of the 6th inst, announces the arrival, at that city, of the King of Greece and party King Otho has taken up his residence at the palace of the Duke of Modena. The Archduchess Hildegarde and the Grang Duchess of Ilesse and suite alighted at the Governor's palace.

A telegraphic deepatch, dated Vienna, 7th inst., says—The principal bankers of the capital, MM. de Rothseldid, Sina. Schaup, and Keenigswarter, have had a conference to-day with Baron de Rubeck, President of the Council of the Empire, to come to an understanding on the financial arrangements necessary to carry out the ministerial project. The state of the finances is so uppermost in every one's mind, that the Council of the Empire, to come to an understanding on the Empire has decided on opposing all political measures so long as these pecuniary embarrassments shall continue."

and Count researcede the Cast.

The Prinselan Chambers were closed on the 9th, in the white hall of the palace, by the following speech from M. Mantenfielt—

Gentlemen—The Prussian Chambers here reached the term of their second regular assesson. Public affairs have for four months appealed to their anxious attention and stremous exertions. Their deliberations opened at a critical and much distorbed juncture. All the military resources of the nation were called out to meet threatening dangers on a scale that the Prussian people a full sense of their own strength and has commanded the respect of foreign nations. Circumstances in the meantime intervened, which the government of his Majesty deemed it their duty to take advantage of, in order to avoid a war with brother races. But there were other subjects which, in the then state of things, appealed to the attention of the Chambers. The patriotiem of the two Chambers has nevertheless avoided conflicts which would have been only fit to endanger the position of Prussian abroad, and to projudice her interests at home, whilst they would have filled her enemies, both externil and internal, with hope. With real have you genilemen, fulfilled your duties, and critically your schemen, and have, in part, received the royal sanction. You have also the satisfaction, gentlemen, of having put the last band to a criminal code, organity needful, and which has been in process of preparation for many years. You have also the satisfaction, gentlemen, of having put the last band to a criminal code, organity needful, and which has been in process of preparation for many years. You have also the satisfaction, gentlemen, of having put the last band to a criminal code, organity needful, and which has been in process of preparation for many years. You have also the satisfaction gentlemen, of having put the last band to a criminal code, organity needful, and which has been in process of preparation for many years. You have also the satisfaction gentlemen, of having put the last band to a cr

truth and loyalty have the old metro, the old inseription, written on their hearts—With God, for King and Fath Hand ''

The President of the Second Charsher, Count Schwecks, in his closing address. Count and the Chamber on the labors of the session, inasimuch as the logislature had got at least out of its provisional state, and had passed many positive laws. In contemplating, however, he sodded the political state of Germany, the eye found nearly expert which it could not with antistation. The struggle between the past and the future still continued, manimity was nowhere and discontent everywhere. But he would not from that piace pronounce any judgment on measures or now, but trusted that a state-tive Provisionce would watch over Prossia, and golde her through all obstacles, however formidable they might appear to the fulfilment of dealthins in which the whole ratheries of was interacted.

The Levant Mall.

We have received Constantinople journals to the 20th, and Athrus to the 20th uit.

The Journal & Constantinople states that Omer Pacha had attached and dispersed the insurpoints in Bosnia under All Kedtich and Cad Caption. A great number of the rebels were killed, and immy taken prisoners-Amongst the inter were several foreign officers. The same journal mentions that nineteen prisoners of the province of Viedin, and forty Samians, compromised in the late events had been parlouned by the Sultau.

The Athens journals contain nothing in the shape of politics haws. Brigands have assembled in considerable numbers in different provinces. In Acarmania, a band of 100 men had given battle to the arrared force, and the Nayer. Consourt and five of the frontier guards, were killed. The banditti only lost one main. The famous brigant chief. Calamata, mais his appearance in the neighborhood of Polygora on the 20th uit, at the head of forty men.

California Gold Stolen in London.

California Gold Stolen in London.

[From the Livergood Couries, May 14.]

On Thurrday last, the West India Company's steamer Gorat Western arrived at Southampton, with species, building, and gold dust, from Micrico, California, and the Vest Indiae, worth nearly a million of dollars. The whole of this was despatched to London in four wagons by the luggage train, just before eight o'clock on Thursday night. The wagons were the ordinary open ones, and the only covering they had was tarpaulin, fastened at the sides with cord. Two clocks and two mess mayer belonging to the West India Company went up by the luggage train in a closed carriage. Their duties were to putral the wagons after they arrived in London at two o'clock the max morning, and to see the gold and silver safely ledged in the Bank of England. The wagons were roughly weighed before they left scattlampton on Thursday night, and at six o'clock on Friday morning preparations were made for unloading them. The weight of each of them appeared to be the same, but on examining one of the wagons, three boxes, which according to the manifest, contained gold dust worth \$25,000, were missing. A committation was held, and an experiment tried as to this practical finite and experiment rivid as to this practical finite mings without entiting them, and it was found that a person could get under and out again in four minutes. There was no doubt therefore, outerteined that a daring and extensive robbery had been effected. The detective public force was made acquainted with it, and a agreed train was seed from London to Seethampte a, warning the stations proceed and the same way when the station of the same was the same and the same house of the angelon train was seed from London to Seethampte a, warning the stations proceed and the same way when the stations was not from London to Seethampte a, warning the stations proceed and the same was not the same and the same an

robbery. At Winchester Information was gived to the county constabulary and to the city police, and all were on the siert.

Just above the Winchester station there is a bridge crossing the line on the Stockbridge road; close to the bridge, there is a roadside inn, ranned the Jolly Farmer, at the fore door of which there is a path feading down to the railway fence, and to the arch of the bridge. At five o'clock on Friday afternoon, a lithe cowboy, named Turpin, was bird nesting near this spook, and in a thick therm bush, close to the railway arch, ha found a box about a foot long and six inches in height and depth, which he took to his mistress. It was directed to Dunbar & Lous, Limehouse, and was supposed from it weight, to contain lead or shot. On account of its having been found close to the rail it was taken to Mr. Deane, the Winchestur station master, and it proved to be one of the missing boxes of gold dust, the value of its contents being 6,500 deliars. Two policemen were imme tintely ordered to watch the spot where the bag was found, and at about eleven o'clock at night an ill-looking fellow, very respeciently dressed, with a bag under the sam, we can to walk down the path from the Jolly Farmer, and when within a dozen yards of the thorn beyon he was secured by one of the policeman on watch. He had been walking to and fro on the bridge for heurs in the course of the day, and was continually calling at the pathic-house for something to drink. He was had up before the Winchester magnistrates on Saturday, and dasted his name the be William Pampin The third officer of the Great Western was present at the examination, and wiscuthed the box has one brought home by that ship: The prisoner was remanded until Friday next. From the situation from Southampton, and it, is quite dast; when the huggage train arrives there.

As soon as the discovery of the box hy the cowbey was made the fact was communicated to I onden by tenders to the produce officer in the kingdom, left the mestropolis for Winchester. Just as he arr

Liveareot, May 13, 1861.
The ponic in cotton does not obate, and a further decime fully three eighths to one half of a penny per th. has accurred since the date of the cercular of May bth, with a mozact so irregular that correct quotations are out of the ques-

lands, 5%d.; midding, 5% a 5%d per tb. The calor for the four days ending this evening, 15,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 2,500, and exporters 600. The large import of flour during the last three days,

which closes quietly at last week's prices.

which closes quietly at last week's prices.

From the Liverpool Courier, May 14]

As the merry, merry month of May proceeds, business becomes more buoyant, and symptoms of a steady, if not active trade visible during the ensuing summer. The produce marrieta here and in London, are well supplied, and at the public sains which have taken place during the week, the biddings have been of a spirited character, in some instances prices have also slightly advanced.

The position of the money market remains for the most part unsitered. Although the Bank of Rughad returns severed on Friday exhibit a further decrease of bullion to the extent of \$56,290, hopes are beginning to be entertained that the large indiux of videters expected to arrive in this ecountry from America and the Constinent to view the worders of the "Worlds Yair," will greatly tend to the diminution of the export of gold and sliver colus which the returns arising from the export grade of Sarch and April, which are reported to be extensive, must no doubt bring foreign exchanges to a position favorable to this centry. Under these circumgatusces, there is less auxiety manifested by the commercial one mustiff respecting satisfied that should the "screw" by taghtened, and the rate of discount than previously, modifications and the rate of discount than previously, modifications of the again declared. At present bills of short date, with good endersements, are easily discounted at 8 per cent.

Everal causes seem combined against the cotton trade.